#### LAW OF KENTUCKY. Passed the last session of the Legislature

AN ACT

Further to amend the law altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property.

BE it enheted by the General Assembly of the

Commonwealth of Kentucky, That each and every person subject to taxation, who shall remove f on the bounds of one militia company to that of another, within this commonwealth, be-tween the 19th day of March, and the first day of August, shall give in his, her, or their lists of taxable property, to the commissioners into whose bounds he, she or they may so remove; and any person failing or refusing to give in their list as aforesaid, shall be subject to the be liable to any fine or penalty, who may pro-duce to the commissioner of tax into whose bounds he, she or they may have so removed, a certificate from some other commissioner that

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when from any cause whatever, the company musters shall not be appointed for the month of April and June, the commissioner shall be governed by the muster days of such company the preceding year, and shall advertise and attend accordingly; and any person failing or refusing to attend such appointment, and giving in his, her or their lists as aforesaid, shall be liable to

the fine imposed by the seventh section of the act altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property, approved January 30th, 1810.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every commissioner of tax, to make personal application to each and every wildow. each and every widow, subject to taxation, who from known age or infirmity, may be unable to attend at either of the company musters, or the commissioner's house.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several commissioners of tax, to make out their returns of taxable property in alphabetical order; in which they shall enter their own property subject to taxa-tion, and return the same to the clerk of their county court, on or before the 15th day of Au-

gust.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the several commissioners aforesaid, shall give information to the court of their county, of each and every person who may fail or refuse to give in their lists of taxable property, at any time before the first day of November, agreeable to the provisions of the aforesaid act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the several county court clerks, shall hereafter make out three alphabetical books agreeable to the act to which this is a supplement one.

to the act to which this is a supplement ; one of which he shall transmit to the auditor of public accounts, on or before the fifteenth day of October.

## LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of an Additional Military Force

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the necessary expense, to the first day of January next, of the troops to be raised by virtue of an mext, of the troops to be raised by virtue of an act, entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," passed on the eleventh day of January, one thousand eight handred and twelve, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, one million, one hundred and forty-one dollars:

and ninety-five cents.

forage, one hundred and fifty four thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and thousand dollars;

For subsistence, one million seventy-four fifteen thousand dollars: thousand and ninety-seven dollars and sixtyseven cents.

thousaed two hundred and forty-four dollars
For bounties and premiums, four hundred and forty-two thousand two hundred and sixty docks and other improvements, pay of super-intendants, store-keepers clerks and laborers,

For the purchase of horses for the dragoons, sixty thousand dollars : and for the purchase of horses for the transportation of heavy artillery, ammunition and baggage, two hundred and eighty-two thousand

For the quarter-master-general's department, including harness and other equipage, quarters, fuel, tools and transportation, four hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dol-

For the medical and hospital department, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. For contingencies, three hundred and fiftyfive thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars

and seventeen cents. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums specifically appropriated by this act, shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of representatives.

GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the senate. Pebruary 21, 1812.—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of captain Schal Benton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Selah Benton, who served as captain in the American army in the revolutionary war, be placed on the pension list, and that there be paid to him in the same manner that other pensions are paid, the sum of twenty dollars per month, to commence from the first day of July, one thousand eight hun-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

the house of representatives.

GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the senate.

February 21, 1812.—Approves,

JAMES MADISON.

To establish a land district in the Illinois territory, east of the district of Kaskaskia and to attach certain public lands to the district of Jeffersonville.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re esentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the public lands of the United States, herejofore included within the land district of Kaskaskia, as lies east of the third principal meridain, established by the surveyor-general, shall, to-gether with the public lands lying between the Vincennes and Kaskaskia districts, and not horetofore attached to any district, form a new land district. For the disposal of the said lands, a land office shall be established at Shawtheir list as aforesaid, shall be subject to the same penalties as other persons are, for failing or refusing to give in their ilsts of taxable property. Provided lowever, that no person shall be liable to any fine or penalty, who may properly. manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments and duties and authority, shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands which shall be disposed [of] at he, she or they, have given in their lists of taxable property for that year; which certify-cate the commissioner who may have received such lists, shall be bound to give on applica-States north-west of the river Ohio.

> Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said lands shall be disposed of in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions as are or may be provided by law for the sale of public lands in the district of Kaskaskia: Provided, That no tracts of land, excepted from the sales of virtue of any former act, shall be sold by virtue of this act: And provided also, That a tract of not less than six miles spuare shall be reserved by the President of the United States for the use and support of the public salt works on Saline creek.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the lands attached to the district of Vincennes, by virtue of the first section of an act, entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes," passed on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten, as lies east of the second principal meridain established by the surveyor-general, shall be attached to and become a part of the district of ked range one. tached to and become a part of the district of Jeffersonville, and shall be offered at public sale at the land office for the said district, under the superintendence of the register and re-ceiver of public monics for the said land office, and shall be sold in every other respect in the same manner and on the same terms and conditions as are provided by the above mentioned act, except that the public sales for the said lands shall remain open only for six days.

the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. February 21, 1812—Arguoven, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of Smerica in Congress assembled, That for defraying the ex-pences of the Navy during the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, the following sums, including therein the sum of four hun-dred thousand dollars already appropriated by the act, entitled " An act authorising the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipage and other quarter-master's stores and arms," be and the same hereby are re-

For provisions, five hundred and fifty-nir thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars

For medicines, instruments, hospital stores, and all expences on account of the sick, forty

For repairs of vessels, three hundred and For freight, store-rent and all other contin-

For clothing, eight hundred and sixy-three gent expenses, one hundred and fifteen thou For the expenses of navy-yards, comprising

> For ordnance and ordnance stores, comprising cannon, carronades, muskets, pistols and

other small arms, cannon ball and shot of eve ry description, two hundred and eighty thousand doilars : For the purchase of salt-petre and sulphur,

and for making the same into powder, one undred and eighty thousand dollars : For the pay and subsistence of the marine ps, including provisions for those on shore

and forage for the staff, one hundred and fifty four thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars and eighty cents: For clothing for the same, forty-nine thou-

sand two hundred and eighty-one dollars and able expedients to which for several years sixty cents: Eor military stores for the same, one thou-

and seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents: For medicines, medical services, hospital stores, and all other expenses on account of the sick, belonging to the marine corps, three thousand five hundred dollars:

For quarter masters' and barrack masters' tores, officers travelling expences, armorers' and carpenters' bills, fuel, premiums for entis-ting men, musical instruments, bounty to music and other contingent expenses of the ma-rine corps, twenty thousand dollars:

For the relief of the legal representatives of David Valenzin, deceased, being the amount of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund, two thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy cents. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums specifically appropriated by this act, shall be paid out of any monies in the

reasury, not otherwise appropriated. H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Repesculatives. GEO: CLINTON, Vice Pesident of the United States and Pesident of the Senate. February 24, 1812-APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

ed on the tweifth day of April, one thousand

any part thereof, horses and accourrements shall be provided to equip the whole or such part as he may direct; and when the non-com-missioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates are so equipped, the officers shall be entitled to the same forage, as is now provided for the officers of the same grade in the reginnent of light dragoons: Provided, The offisaid allowance for forage or its equivalent in Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That

thenever the said light artillery are ordered to be mounted, there shall be provided one addler and one farrier to each company, who shall be entitled to the same pay and emolu-ments as are now provided for saddlers and farriers in the regiment of light dragoons.
H. CLAY, Speaker of

the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the
United States and President of the Senate.
Pebruary 24th, 1812.—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT
For the relief of Thomas O'Bannon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rebresentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That Thomas O'Bannon
be permitted to withdraw his entry in the land

ked range one. H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the
United States and President of the Senate. February 24, 1812 .- APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

The following poetic morcean is extracted from the Richmond Enquirer-we know no which to admire most, the beautiful simpli city of the fable, or the point and delicacy of Bost. Patriot.

## THE BOY AND THE BUTTERFLY.

As on a morn in blooming May, A Butterfly in colors gay,
Flew o'er the flowers on busy wing
To sip the honied sweets of spring,
A boy looked on with ardent view. And ran to seize it as it flew.

From pink to pink the insect hies, And to the fragrant myrde flies, On beds of violets reposes, And on the blooming breasts of roses.

The boy, with many a bound in vain, Attempts the glittering prize to gain Still flitting light on gandy wing.
The butterfly clodes his spring,
From flower to flower forever changing, O'er all the varied landscape ranging

At lenth a tulip's bloom it spies; Eager to taste the flower it flies, Half buried in the cup appears, Nor sees the youth, nor danger fears.

The boy drew nigh; with ardent bound He seized the fly and crasped it round; All mangled in his hand it flies, it's colors marred, and varying dies. With streaming eye the boy looked on, Mourning its loss and beauties gone; When thus in dying words it sung, Well worthy of a Stoic's tongue:

"Know, pleasure is, however drest, A printed butterfly at best. Which gently touched, may charm the

And gild with joy the path of toil; But pressed with too much ardor, lies All inangled in the embrace-and dies."

From " the (London) Public Cause;" of December 18.

Spain and Portugal .- Among other striking indications of the " fallen fortunes" of this unhappy Country, and of our departure from those great and magnanimous principles that once deservedly raised the name and character of England to a towering eminence above surround ing Nations, are the mean and dishonorawe have had recourse in prosecuting this wide wasting and destructive War. No longer able, as it would seem, by our own skill and valor, or from the fertile re- to wind, and pursued his course. At 7 sources of our native soil, to contend o'clock on the morning of the the 5th, he with a formidable and enterprizing enemy, we now resort to artifice and strat-arem to accomplish our purpose, and steering E. S. E. and at meridian finding hope, by fraud and perfidy, to obtain those that he was to the northward of his desconquests, which our brave ancestors formerly won by a nobly contested battle, and by "high and gallant bearing in the in the field." In the course of a few eventful years, we have witnessed trans- the schooner, which did not reach her. actions that have given to the present Capt T. then hauled athwart the ship, but War a character and complexion un- the wind shifting brought the ship again known in the history of former times, to windward of him, when she ran down We have interfered with the internal Go- for the schooner firing round and grape vernment, and endeavored to excite re- shot at her, until she came along side loaded them with execuations for holeting T. fixling it impractiagate to escape,

ings of those with whom we were in re- and ordered her for Plymouth. lations of peace and amity, and who were The day following capt. T. formed the have read with mingled surprise and in next morning. dignation and to which we can scarcely refrain from affixing the opprobrious epand for the preservation of Social Order! military services, not a blot or blemish appearand here is a glorious incitement to the ed in his character. Soldier of every Country to discharge his duty honorably and faithful to the power that eniploys him and be contented with his usal remuneration and reward! How mean, how disgraceful, must such a proposition (which is nothing less than a fremium for infamy and an encouragement to traitors,) appear in the cyes of the French People, and in those of every enhave found a place in any respectable English Journal. Does the Writer of this vain and flimsy address suppose that any one Soldier in the French Army will be induced to listen to his specious offer or nate event. accept the proffered bribe? No, no! Whatever we may think of Napoleon or his followers, we believe they pessess too much sense and honor to be influenced by such paltry considerations; and if any the hopelessness of our prosecuting the contest on the Peninsula with the slightest chance of ultimate success, it would be our having stooped so low as to have recourse to such base and dishonorable produceding.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, March 5.

An accurate account of the capture of

her to be a ship of war, the captian took finding that the ship fell astern although she made all the sail she could, Captain Turner kept on his course again until towards night, when, finding the wind dying away, and fearing the frigate might come up with him, he once more hauled saw another sail on the weather quarter tined port, and expecting every minute to make the land, he hauled up to get to windward of her. Upon getting her on her weather-quarter, she fired a shot at volt in the People of other Countries, and when, trying to board, she carried away even attempted to justify them as fair and the schr's studding sail and boom, keepegitimate means of warfare -- while, in ing up such a fire of musquetry that the the same breath, we have accused our cn-sailors left the deck.—A great part of emies for adopting similar measures and his rigging being cut to pieces, and Capr

AN ACT
Supplementary to "An act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force," passed on the tweifth day of April, one thousand

the standard of insurrection among ourhove to; notwithstanding which the besselves to our friends and allies. We title vessel kept up a constant fire of musdo not the tweifth day of April, one thousand Ambassadors from our court with every schooner, from whence she took all the eight hundred and eight.

Ambassedors from our court with every sendoner, from whence she be it enocted by the Senate and House of Re- mark of contumely & insult—we have de- passengers except a gentleman, his wife, tresentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, in the opinion of the President of the United States, it is expedient to mount the light artillery, or cred treaties, and shed the bleod of was the British frigate Niemen, captain cred treaties, and shed the blood of was the British frigate Niemen, captain friendly and neutral Nations; we have Seymour, who put on board the Purse a carried fire and slaughter into the dwell- midshipman as prizemaster, and ten men,

reposing with perfect confidence on our resolution to retake his vessel, and for amicable professions, and, lastly, we that purpose he loaded six pistols which cers furnish their own horses and accoutre-ments, and actually keep in service the same number of horses to entitle them to the afore-professing religious bigotry and super-mate and servant, who agreed to second stition abroad, while we are persecuting and proscribing our loyal and enlightened Fellow Subjects and Catholic Brethren at home! These amimadverselves the results of the prize of the results of the prize of the results of the resu sions, though severe, yet just, have been sail for France. The prize-master imprompted by our perusal of a Paper re- mediately drew his dirk, and stabbed cently published in a Lisbon Court Gaz- capt. Turner in the left breast : he findette, & purporting to be a "Proclama-tion addressed to the French Armies in Spain, by an individual named P. C. Tup-the Facility Countries in the prize-master, who in the act of strik-ing him a second time, was shot by the per, the English Consul and Agent in servant and killed on the spot. They af-Valencia." In this production, (as dis-terwards secured the British crew, made gusting as it is contemptible, which we sail for France, where they arrived the

> refrain from affixing the opprobrious epithets it so amply deserves) the Soldiers of the French Army are attempted to be seduced from their allegiance to their own tawful Government, and a bribe of twenty Crowns, (English Money, and from England, we suppose!) besides Clothing, Maintenance, and the preservation of their actual rank, is offered to every one who will desert and enter into the English Service! To such men, "no matter of what nation," as may desert from the French, but decline to enter into the English service, Ships are to be prepared to carry them to their respective Countries, or whithersoever else they may wish to go! Can any thing more mon-FROM THE EVENING POST. wish to go! Can any thing more mon-strous be conceived? Here is a precious ex-ample to hold forth to all regular Govert-ments! here is an admirable war underments! here is an admirable war under-taken in defence of Religion and Morality, must be remembered, however, that during his

The public will learn with pleasure, that Mr. Havnes has just commenced the manufacture of Pins, in New York, which premises much usefulness to the country. A specimen [equal to English manufacture] of the above Pins are now exhibiting at Boston.

Rome, Oct. 8.

Death of the celebrated Fronaut, Madame lightened Nation on the face of the civilized World! For our parts, we can scarcely believe the above to be any other than a vile and infamous fabrication, circulated by our enemies for the worst of purposes, and are surprized that it should over the Tiber against the tiles of the houses, and threw it over the Tiber against a tree, where it was caught. Assistance immediately ran to the Aronaut, and dragged her from the gondola, (hoat) but not before she was dead. Every body takes the most lively interest in this unfortu-

## RUSSIAN STOVE.

The Russian Brick Stove, lately introduced among us by the patriotic exertions of one of our fellow-townsman, is thing could add strength to our opinion of fast coming into use, and promises to be the most effectual mean of counteracting the severity of winter in our houses, and saving expense in fuel, that this country has ever enjoyed. For this most laudable improvement we are indebted to Capt. SOLOMON TOWNE, of the ship Galates. He Spent the last winter in Russia, where with many others of our countrymen, he witnessed the efficacy of these stoves, which determined him if possible to obtain a modle to bring home for the beneschooner Purse, captain Turner, on hit of his country. It was with much difher voyage from New-York to Bor- ficulty he could find a person who could make him one. At length he was infor-On the 4th day of Nov. 1811, in lat. med of an ingenious German potter resis-47, long 5, at 7 o'clock A. M. spied a sail ding near Revel (at which port Capta a-head, standing on the wind. Judging Towne's vessel lay) who was in the practice of making tile for the stoves : to in all sail, and hauled on the wind; but him capt. Towne applied, and engaged him, at considerable expense, to make him two neat porcelain models, one square and the other circular. When he afterwards went to St. Petersburgh he mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Adams, our ambassador, who expressed great pleasure at his success, observing that he had himself been desirous of obtaining a model to send home but had never yet been able to procure one.-The directions accompanying the models being in the German language, Mr. Adams furnished Capt. Towne with an English translation of them. By these we find that about four and an half cords of wood are considered fully competent for one stove for a twelvementh, placed so as to warm several apartments at once.- But the Russaian rooms being generally much larger than ours, and the winter in that region more severe and prograced he consumption of fuel when prepertioned to our rooms and climate, would probably be less by more than one half. What en astonishing saving this, in one of our arge towns! The wood should be light and dry, so as quickly to burn down to a coal, when, all the smake having passed off, the

damper is immediately closed, by which became fair and the vessel sailed. The deponent, when Mr. Brent, to whom Menry means the heat is retained, which pas-day before her departure Mr. Bagbelt ar- was not introduced, came into deponent's apartbing thre' various compartments heats a rived at Ryde, with letters from lord Liv mass of brick that for many hours commu-erpool to Sir George Prevost, and to Mr hicates a comfortable degree of warmth Henry, who when he saw the seal of the to all parts of the room. On Capt. Towners return to Salem, he exhibited pool; what more does he want of me? his models to the late ingenious mason, He appeared to be much agitated and Mr. John Dodge, who was ever eager to retired to his room. Mr. Bagholt returned sieze on any improvement of this nature. that night to London without taking leave Mr. D. by Capt. Towne's permission im-mediately erected one in his own house, the ship sailed. Mr. Edward Wire, and and was constructing a second for the hon. Mr. Puman, when he was suddenly ta-the ship—Henry at first appeared very low ken off by death. A handsome one has spirited, took a cabin to himself and mostly since been built in the Essex Bank, two in dined alone. In good weather he employed the New South Meeting-House, and o-himself in shooting pistols, at which be was thers in private buildings, all answering the highest expectations, and proving how o'clock, the witness was walking on deck much the public are indebted to Capt. much dejected, when Henry accepted him Towne for introducing this estimable contrivance.

#### CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MARCH 19.

The Committee of Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the President's Message of the 9th inst. covering copies of certain documents communicated to REPORT IN PART-

That, although they did not deem it nenecessary or proper to go into an investiga-tion of the authenticy of documents comof a co-ordinate branch of the government it may, nevertheless, be satisfactory to the House to be informed, that the original pa pers, with the evidences relating to them in possession of the Executive, were submitted to their examination, and were such as fully to satisfy the committee of their gennineness.

The circumstances under which the disclosures of Henry were made to the gov-ernment, involving considerations of political expediency, have prevented the committee from making those disclosures the basis of any proceedings against him. And from the careful concealment, on his part. of every circumstance which could lead to the discovery and punishment of any individuals within the United States (should there be any such) who were criminally connected with him, no distinct object was presented to the committee by his commu-nication, for the exercise of the power which they were invested, of sending for committee thought proper to send for him. His examination, taken under oath and reduced to writing, they herewith submit to

The transaction disclosed by the President's message presents to the minds of the committee conclusive evidence that the and during the most friendly professions, My devotion to the cause was extreme. pursuing measures to divide these states and to involve the citizens in all the guilt of treason, and the horrors of a civil war. It is not however the intention of the committee to dwell upon a proceeding, which, at all times, and among all nations, has been considered as one of the most aggra vated character; and which, from the na ture of our government, depending on a virtuous union of sentiment, ought to be regarded by us with the deepest abhor-

(Documents accompanying the above Report.) FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

Count Edward de Crillon sworn - This deponent knows Mr. Henry-he dined with him at Mr. Wellesley Pole's, in September, and afterwards at Lord Yarmouth's met with him also at different fashionable clubs; deponent fell in with Mr. H. subsequently by accident; deponent had order for America; they met with Captain Tracy, of the ship New Galen, of Boston, at the New London Coffee House-after agreeing with him on the terms of the passage, captain Tracy applied to deponent to know if he was ready to embark the nex for the vessel. On the day following he your meeting me at Ryde went accordingly to Portsmouth, but before his departure he received a letter from land was his legitimate government, that he captain Tracy, couched in the following would render himself the most odious of all terms :- "Sir, you must go to Ryde, where you will find a gentleman called captain nent's) government had treated him harshly, recruiting will be forthwith vigorously Henry, waiting for the New Galen; I shall and that he then labored under its displeasure, commenced. send a boat on shore for both of you." ponent went to Ryde, but did not find capt.

H. there, thence he proceeded to Cowes, and enquired of the American Consul " if the New Galen had passed?" fearing that she had sailed without him. The Consul a Mr. Wilkinson or Dickson, of the British atmr, and a Mr. Perkins, of Boston; he received above 200 letters from a Boston Deponent remained several days without bouse [Higginsons] in Finsley square, that had lately stopt payment. He refused to clock, Henry came into his apartment and take the letters, giving them to the captain. Mr. H. was also visited by a Mr. Bagholt, [an estate of the deponent's in Lobeur, near the who brought him letters from Sir James Spanish frontier]; 'you have the title papers

Mr. West, both of Boston, and a Mes very expert. One dark night, about ter -- "Count Crillon, (said he) you have no confidence in me; you are unhappy; confide your sorrows to me." He spoke so kindly that deponent made him in part ac quainted with his situation—He replied, "one confidence deserves another:" I will now tell you my situation. I have been very ill treated by the British government—I was born in Ireland, of one of the first families in that country, poor, because a Henry was also a passenger. But at New-Havounger brother—I went to America with ven deponent took a private carriage to him-expectations from an nucle (Daniel M'Corself.

The Count Edward de Crillon. him by a Mr. John Henry, beg leave to mick, Esq. of New York) who possesses a EPORT IN PART— large fortune, is old and unmarried. French persecution having exiled from that coun try many of the respectable families of I married a lady of that descripmunicated to Congress on the responsibility tion who died and left two daughters with out fortune-I applied to the American government and through the influence of the British minister I was appointed a capain of artillery during Mr. Adams's ad ministration. I had command at Portland and at the fort near Boston, and while i commission I was employed in quelling meeting or insurrection among the soldiery and during my continuance in office I gave general satisfaction. But perceiving there was no field for my ambition I purchased an estate in Vermont, near the Canada line, and there studied law for five years without stirring from home. I detested republican government, and I filled the newspapers with essays against it. Saturday, March 14, 1812.

Count C. in continuation.—Deponent says, that Henry told him in the course of his interview, which he mentioned yesterday, that the severity of his strictures in the public prints against republican government attracted the attention of the British government. 'Sin persons and papers. On being informed, James Craig,' continued he, 'became desirous however, that there was a Foreigner in the of my acquaintance. He invited me to Quebec city of washington, who lately came to this where I staid some time. Hence I went to city of washington, who lately came to this where I staid some time. Hence I went to country from Europe, with Henry, and was supposed to be in his confidence, the all I had to hope, was disclosed to me. I went afterwards to Boston, where I established my usual residence. I was surrounded by all the people pointed out to me by the agents who were under my orders. I lived at the exchange coffee house, gave large parties, made excur-sions into the country, and received an order extraordinary from Sir James Craig, to dispose of the fleet at Halifax, and of the troops, to British government, at a period of peace, further the object of my mission, if required have been deliberately and perfidiously hausted all my funds. I spent many precious years in the service; and was advised to proceed to London. The government treated me with great kindness. I was received in the highest circles; was complimented with a ticke as member of the Pitt Club, without being balloted for. And when I had spent all my money and presented my claims for retribution, the ernment attempted to cheapen my services, [marchander] to beat me down. My claims To make fur were to the amount of 32,000l. sterling. I was of engineers; told, however, that I should be provided for, To establish by a recommendation to sir George Prevost, in case I would return to Canada, and continue my mission and services, as before; and to exercise the same vigilance over the interests of the British government. At the same time and navy for the ensuing year; government appointed a friend of mine, an Irish gentleman, attorney general for Canada through my influence. [Deponent saw this gentleman at Mr. Gilbert Robertson's in New York.] Henry continued, 'Disappointed in my expectations, I was impatient to proceed to nue to pay the interest of the war loans, Canada, to sell my estates and my library, and &c. ed his servants to procure him a passage take my revenge against the British Govern-for America: they met with Captain ment. I knew that if I went to Canada, I must ment. I knew that if I went to Canada, I must deliver up my dispatches, and that I should afterwards be put off by the government. I therefore determined to retain the documents not the men enlisted?—why have not re
But it may be asked, and indeed the "and that the present saint of that party, "Alexander Hamilton, was at the head of it."

Democrats have offered in proof, that deliver up my dispatches, and that I should afterwards be put off by the government. I in my own possession, as the instrument of my cruiting parties been sent out? revenge. Determined to extricate myself from In reply to these questions day, as the ship would sail on the following government, I refused the offer of a passage to in the course of the last week that the morning; deponent said no—that he should Halifax in one of their ships of war; and determined to be senate confirmed a part of the appointment of the should take mined to live privately and retired at Ryde. send his servants on board, but should take mined to live privately and retired at Ryde, a post-chaise for Portsmouth and pass over and take passage in the first vessel that should to the Isie of Wight, where he should wait sail for the U. States. This is the cause of out whose aid recruiting could not be

> Deponent represents to Henry, ' That Engcharacters by betraying it; that his (the depobut no consideration should induce him to act against it; that we must not resent a parent's

informed him that the ship was detained in ped at Tomlinson's where deponent saw him. origin, and believe there was no foundation for the Downs by head winds ; deponent re- He afterwards removed to George Town, to the it. turned to Ryde and remained there three house of one Davis, an aucrioneer, where the totally silent upon the subject—and it has pool, weeks alone before captain H. arrived.—deponent visited him every day, and found him been generally expressed and understood, that Capt. H came to him and told him that always occupied. Deponent waited for his the ulterior war measures would be delayed the ship was badly found, and advised him that always occupied. Deponent waited for his the ship was badly found, and advised him to be successed into his secrets, but Henry was entirely silent, and his trunks being on board—capt. Henry down to Alexandria, in expectation that kept his bed twenty-two days, during which he might communicate his projects—but he was often deliving frequently at was still reserved. After dimer they returned time he was often delirious, frequently ut was still reserved. After dinner they returned, time he was often delirious, frequently ut tering the name of Lord Liverpool. The that he has great confidence in him; that he an army and for taxes, had as well make up deponent having two servants, one of them (deponent) has been here some time, and asks their minds to pass the Rubicon; for any extension of the control of the servants. attended on capt. H. during his illness—he was visited by Mr. Powell of Philadelphia, ed that he was very little acquainted with any

Craig—Henry refused to receive those letters—he recovered from his sickness—deponent occupying the most agreeable house in the place. Henry's physician asked the favor of an apartment for him till he was ready to embark.

After eight weeks detention the wind conveyance was accordingly made. Henry left

was not introduced, came into deponent's spart-ment. About this time, deponent received four nonymous threatning letters, and was advised by his friends that he was surrounded by spies out he told them he had nothing to fear—that he was 'sans peur and sans reproche.' By one of these letters I was advised to leave the city before 12 o'clock, as a person had just arrived from London with orders to arrest me.

Meanwhile rumors circulated very generally to the deponent's prejudice, and he was und e necessity of vindicating his character and correcting the author of those reports.

nent the first intelligence of the true state of

Henry told deponent that a Mr. Gilvary, or Gillivray, from Quebee, had come to him at New-York, to persuade him to go to Canada; but Henry said 'he would not—that the Rubi-con was passed.'

Henry kept the first company at Boston. Being questioned, if Henry he names of any persons with whom he had con-erred? deponent answered 'none.' Deponent landed at Boston Dec. 24, 1311;

staid there about ten or twelve days-visited Governor Gerry twice Question-Do you know where Henry is now;

Answer-No. By report, I hear he is in New Deponent left Boston in the public stage.

The report having been road, was, on motion of Mr. Porter, ordered to lie on the table.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The last Intelligencer endeavours to repel the charge of "criminal tardiness" which, it seems somebody (" not having the grace of God before his eyes, but moved by the instignation of'dared to make against congress. The writer fears that the extent of the impression, may involve the mercantile interest in a dangerous exposure, the result of a false security. We believe that war is inevitable; and copy the following enumeration of what is done or doing to meet it :-

ROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. Notwithstanding the novelty of the subject, our inexperience in war, and the consequent difficulty of arranging the details of a large military body, its equipage, &c. we find that—

Congress have passed some acts and originated others,

To fill up the ranks and prolong the enlistments of the present army; To raise an additional regular force of

twenty-five thousand men; To authorize the employment of a vol-

unteer force of fifty thousand men; To raise six companies of mounted Rangers for the defence of our western

To arm the militia;

To authorize detachments of militia; To complete the fortification of our maritime frontier;

To repair and fit out our whole naval To procure camp equipage, baggage

waggons, &c. &c. To purchase ordnance and military

stores; To purchase a vast supply of sulphur and saltpetre;

To make further provision for the corps

To establish a quarter master's department and create commissary generals,

To provide for the support of the army To authorize a loan of eleven millions

to defray these great expenses; And have taken steps evincing their determination to lay taxes to raise a reve-

Is all this nothing?

In reply to these questions, we need my embarrassing connexion with the British only state a single fact: that it was only commenced. We have understood that letters of appointment have been immediately expedited to those whose appointments have been confirmed, and that the

War! War! War! -- Our town was much injuries; tells him to have patience, and agitated one day last week, by a report that a wait for his reward. Henry then pleaded in motion for a declaration of war against Engagitated one day last week, by a report that a try, Ireland, inflicted by the British government.
Henry came down to Washington, and stopWe have been unable to trace the report to its
The we have been unable to trace the report to its until the return of the Hornet, and would depend much upon the nature of the advices reeived by that vessel. A declaration of war, whenever brought forward, will be the surest test of the energy of members in Congress— and woe be tide the man who shall on that occasion shrink from his share of responsibility! pectation that intelligence by the Hornet will authorize Congress to change the system so far pursued, will, in our opinion, be found to be il-The British government, have not been blind or inattentive to the timid, indecisive and fluctuating policy of Congress-the have seen how big we can talk, and how little we can act—and although they are in possess ion of the President's message, and the report of the committee of foreign relations, and probably are not ignorant of the preparations for war which have been going on—they will not believe us in earnest until a declaration of war shall have been made—letters of Marque and Reprisal issued—until in fact the American troops shall be actually on the march for Can-Petersburg Int.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

" True to his charge "He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"Newsfrom all nations lumb'ring at his back"

LEXINGTON, APRIL 7, 1812.

THE BRITISH FACTION IN AMERICA.

When a Democrat says there exists a tory faction in America, Federalists deny it, and call for the evidence.

Democrats have never been unwilling to give it:

1. Democrats have stated in proof, that tion, have always been supported and voted for at elections by the federal party.

2. Democrats have offered in proof. that this party have elected Philip Barton Key to Congress, who was a tory during the revolutionary war, and actually served as major of British horse at the Battle of Brandy-wine.

Memo. This same Key, is the present leader of that faction in Congress, and they look up to him for instruction.

3. Democrats have offered in proof state, the tory, Caleb Strong, who was have a better test.] one of the loyal addressers to General Gage, and who is now the Federal candidate for that office in opposition to the revolutionary whig, Elbridge Gerry.

4. Democrats have stated in proof, that Gore, who abandoned the whigs of '76 by removing to England, and again returned to this country AFTER THE PEACE, Was the author and mover of those treasonable resolutions which FRIGHTENED the tenth Congress out of the Embargo, and at the subsequent election was made by the same party, governor of that state.

5. Democrats have stated in proof. that the Essex Junta, the ruling squad of Feds, of whom, Strong and Gore were leading members, and Timothy Pickering the chief, have solemnly declared that Great Britain " has done us no essential injury"-notwithstanding the murder of Pierce, the affair\* of the Chesapeake, the capture of our vessels, the impressment of our seamen, their acts of parliament to make us their tributaries, and their orders in council, which would make our commerce, and the ocean, the common highway of nations, subject to such regulations as their own whim and caprice, or interest would prescribe for us.

6. Democrats have offered in proof that this declaration was made after Timothy had officially stated as Secretary of State, that Britain had persuaded the Indians to attack our frontiers and they still adhered to it after Governor Harrison's battle, and Lord Dorchester's speech had confirmed the fact.

7. Democrats had offered in proof, that the Repertory, the Palladium, the Gazette, and other papers in Boston, had threatened the Southern and Western States with a separation of the Union.

8. Democrats offered in proof, that Quincy, at present a member of Congress, and one of the supporters of Gore, the tory governor of Massachusetts, did declare in Congress, that if the republicans did not come into the measures of his party, that the people of his section of the Union " WOULD SEPARATE FROM OUR UNION, AMICABLY IF THEY COULD, FORCIBLY IF THEY MUST.'

9. Democrats offered in proof, that the late President Adams, once the idol of the federal party did say, (and we presume from his official situation he had the best possible opportunity of knowing it) "that there was a British faction in America, and that the present saint of that

Democrats have offered in proof, that all the old torics are scated "cheek by jowl" with the leaders of this faction, on all public occasions.

But all these facts, are of no avail-Neither the support given to such notorious tories as Gore, Strong and Key; nor the declaration of Timothy Pickering & slaves of upwards of 6000 of our scadetermined not to be covinced that there was a Tory faction in America.

It was reserved for Henry to give us his justification the wrongs of his native coun-

> Ryland, Craig, Prevost, Peel and Liverpool, are all identified--and--speak vol-

> He who will not admit there is a tory against it.

\* Affair we call it, because our Government

The death of Sir James Craig is announced in the London papers of Dec.

Aaron Burr is said to be in London-He walks the streets unnoticed, and en-deavours to scrape an acquaintance with titles of the students exist, but as they are not every American, for the purpose of begging them for money

The Alexandria Herald states, that Henry refused to disclose the names of) persons in New England, with whom he never visit the sears of dissipation, and thus it had intrigues for a separation of the unjon, happens that nothing is done

they had not treated him with perfidy; that, however, many of their names, attempted to be erased from the original documents, are legible, and that they were men who stand high in the ranks, we prestime, of the Essex Junto.

The Editor of the Aurora explicitly asserts, that Henry did edit the Philadelphia Gazette.

A New York paper has lately nominated Mr. De Wit Clinton for the next Presidency, and Mr. Speaker Clay for the next Vice Presidency of the U. States. A member from Kentucky has given authority to the republican paper in Alexandria to say, that neither Mr. Clay nor the uniform advocates of British domina- any of the other members from that state will countenance any project to divide the western interest at the next Presidential election .- Balt. pafier.

[Without the least doubt the western section of the union will be unanimous for James Madison-his integrity, zeal & abilities, are not doubted by any one, and very few indeed are disposed to suspect his firmness. We are inclined to believe that the imbecility of Congress, and the temporising, indee a repolicy which has been pursued, are not justly chargeable to that the Federalists of Massachusetts did the President. We may however be in several times elect as governor of that error-a few weeks hence, and we shall

#### THE STRANGER-No. F.

To enquire whether the institutions of learnng in Kentucky are so organized and conducted as to promise support to good government and the propagation of good morals, is truly and important question-a question which involves best privileges of the people. My opinions on this subject have been deferred to the close of these numbers, but my worthy and learned associate, lumpl rev, having this day finished an ssay on the Transylvania University, I have determined by his special leave to publish it.
The recollection that the semi-annual examinaion and exhibition are now progressing will excuse my running a little before my subject. Besides I informed the public when I first came out" that my own mood in every thing should be consulted.

But let me rest here and Humphrey's cesay egin; for the patrons of this Gazette had better by half be reading it than my excuses. Cogitations of Humphrey Sniggers, Es-

quire, on the Transylvania University. The Transylvania University in the North Eastern part of our sweetest of cities, stands the admiration of the traveller, not because it is either elegant or useful, but that it still re-mains after the assaults it has stood from time and the weather. This venerable pile being in the direction of my evening perambulations, I often cast my eyes to its mouldering walls, which excite my interest from the reflection that this is the head of all the learned institutions of western America. Its forbidding exterior, and my ridiculous attention to coquetting females, which turned my brain from science, long kept me aloof: but having lately most fortunately come to my senses and found woman nothing but a deluding phantom, I turned with disgust from the vain sport of passion

"To join the learned and pace collegial halls. My introduction into the University was easymy acquaintance with the faculty, trustees and students soon became general. I inspected with scrutiny the manner in which they conducted themselves, which I found as near as possible after the Princeton model. It is true that in the far famed college of Jersey the students are divided into Freshmen, Sophomores and Seniors, while in our university the youth considering it as detrimental to genius to follow any one autiquated course in spite of advice from professors loss of deplomas, &c. take each one his own road to eminence.

The religious exercises which are crammed down the throats of the Princetonians, and give them an eternal antipathy to theology, are just commencing here, and as soon as the public mind can be prepared will be adopted in all their rigour; but like her orthodox mother F am afraid Transylvania by these means will create more infidels than Presbyterians, notwithstanding the doctrines of the latter are alone countenanced.

The library, although a tolerable one, is 00 inconsiderable an object for particular attention. The task of librarian is imposed on one of the professors, who without fee or reward has the whole direction of this important case. The event has been that no benefit is derived from the institution. new books are to be found in it, and the old ones are not read. These are the acts of the rulers of the university, or rather of the faculty who in the most important affairs, direct the

No visitations are appointed to see that the professors do their duty and inspect the state his party, "that England had done us no of the apparatus library, &c. No, the essential injury," after England had made trustees are mostly engaged in speculation; and money, more than knowledge, is what they are anxious to secure for their children. At this men, murdered others, robbed us of our property and attempted to make us her one go to the college who is so disposed, and to make us her one go to the college who is so disposed, and to make us her one go to the college who is so disposed, and to make us her one go to the college who is so disposed, and to make us her one go to the college who is so disposed, and to make us her one go to the college who is so disposed, and the make us her one go to the college who is so disposed, and the make us her one go to the college who is so disposed. tributary, would convince those who were will venture to bet six pense against a modern belle's sensibility, that he will not find more than three of the twenty-four of her trustees there---perhaps not any one of them.

These things considered, it would indeed be a miracle if the professors all acted with commendation in their several departments, and the The Royal seal—the hand writing of studentsprogressed with that ardour they would yland, Craig, Prevost, Peel and Liver- in a well organized college: for what good can be expected from an institution whose head is rotten! it is like looking for wisdom from a cra-

faction in America, must sin against phia to which the students can run for relaxa-Although we have no New-York or Philadel-"light and knowledge"-let him be tion, ret our Frankfort during the winter, and "marked"—the times are too perilous our Greenville and Olympian springs in for us to be mealy mouthed in speaking summer, begin to draw a few of the Transylvafor us to be mealy mouthed in speaking of traitors or domestic treason.—Those who are not now for their country are doubt but these places will pester our professors as much in a few years as the great eastern marts do the faculty of Princeton.

The students here have more opportunities

of playing truant than in most other places. only consider it as an-affair of no consequence. Billiard tables, card rooms and grog shops are quite convenient. To those who can relish nicer amusements, the theatre is open, & there are so many young ladies in this large town to leer with bewitching grace on the lads, that I am surprised to see as much progress in executed, they import nothing. A trustee will sometimes knock off a game of billiards with a student, and never pretend to observe his in-fractions of the laws.

The professors are so sempulous that they

and an alliance with " mother Britain," as tion brings several thousand dollars annually

to their town, appear indifferent about its prosperity. The young nan who attend it are of e most respectable families, yet (until very lately, for I believe the citizens are mending a little) no attention was paid them. To make up the deficiency of relaxation, which the houscitizens who are householders balls, but as no returns were made for this, it has ceased However the students at the end of every ses sion shew that if they are not apt in acquiring what is termed useful knowledge, that some of

will set every thing to rights in this institution I leave it to their care. What I have said has all been candid and purely patriotic, for I have no enmity to any one of the trustees or professors, nor have I any children to educate, and it appears a determined point with the young la-dies that I never shall have any."

This paper of my friend will pass without comment as to the general drift. The few ill natured passes he makes at the ladies I can as sure my fair readers are all the effect of disap-pointed love. Indeed there is no character ore truly miserable than the blown up ga lant whose professions were from the heart He vents his spleen against a sex which at bottom he loves too well, thereby doing a violence to his heart which his real or immaginar wrongs drive him to. It requires no common mind to stem the force of feeling, to abstain from venting our capricious vexations, even se far as to make us ridiculous, is as difficult. Then ye fair ones blame not my friend who by an excess of love for you and his native feeling is forced to throw out a few oblique insinuations against your character.
I was much flattered a few days since in re-

ceiving the following communication from a society of the young ladies of Lexington, most respectable for their number of admirers.

Mr. Grindstone.
Although you keep very scurvy company, yet through the cloud of infamy your associates have cast over you, we can discover something of the gallant gentleman which makes a society

This is such a slanderous and envious town that much danger is to be apprehended as to our ever being able to provide husbands. No young gentleman can visit a young lady half a dozen times but it is all over town that a contract of marriage exists between them, and other beaux who would dance attendance, are by this means kept at a distance. Thus sir, it happens that few of us have more than one sweetheart at a time, and

Old starch notions are so prevalent in this country that if a young lady once breaks a contract of marriage, she is looked upon as a danfrom the heart. This sir, is the source of our woes and makes this thing of breaking off such a monstrous affair; but we wish you, sir, for us, to tell them in spite of all their sang fraud, we will choose those who are best able to support us in genteel company, and are fit to be seen by a lady's side in a ball room or at a card party.

These things we submit to your considera-tion, trusting you will largely dilate on them in our favour, and confer an obligation on those who can compensate you with smiles.

By order of the society.

Arabella Brash, Moderator,

give their productions publicity. This last communication I give without any

culated to judge it than myself.

Adieu until next week GREGORY GRINDSTONE.

Previous to the spring elections in the eastern states, is the season when the federal printers attempt to deceive the people with horrid stories of French captures, French burnings, robberies, &c. on the ocean-The Essex Register asserts, that the British under false colours and their federal supporters under false assertions,

England on the 18th of January; it was of the Vice-President. accompanied by a deep rumbling noise, circumstances strongly indicate an approaching war between France & Russia. the last month.

At the seat of Mrs. Mason, in Virginia, by the Rev. Mr. Dunn, WILLIAM T. BARRY, Esq. late a representative in Congress, from the state of Kentucky, to Miss Catharine Mason, deceased.

The Lovessel are to an American Mason, deceased.

Courier e

This opinion founded on the report of the and his stable is large and in elegant repair, 25th day of April, at the church, precisely at twelve o'clock. They are also informed, that during the indisposition of the Rev. James Moore, the Rev. Mr. Elliott will officiate as minister every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

This opinion founded on the report of the and his stable is large and in elegant repair, and shall be well attended to as to provender and a carefull Ostler. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of past favors.

Courier of the 25th.

March 30th, 187

On Policy evening the 6th of March, 1812. in Virginia, in the City of Williamsburg, the Reverend James Madison, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia, and President, and Professor of Moral and Natural

third year of his age.
Of the number of highly respected and dis-

Washington City, March 25. 'The Hornet has not arrived-I am

'Foster has received dispatches from his government. Report says that he is instructed to demand, categorically, from the Executive, the meaning of our pre- were made last week, in this village for parations—and to caution us against provisions for the new army. Among Early shewing a hostile front! The report the articles wanted, one item is said to Drug comes through a highly federal channel, be one hundred barrels of flour, per week, Drumhead where Foster generally deposits his set to be delivered in Albany, from the 1st White Turnip Radish & tuce. crets-Insolence upon injury! If I had day of April, from which we infer that aof the gallant gentleman which makes a society of the answer, I would do it by an imbout two thousand men are to be stationmediate slap on Canada.'

His secretary, Baker, stept into the house ses. just as the reading commenced, and appeared much agitated. He soon, however, withdrew. This day I have heard that woman of spirit would get married when the world might snarl and say, "poor soul, she that Foster has for sometime past indication." We have no direct authority, for the had but one choice and she had to put up with ted great uneasiness, and by secret hints grounds of this belief. Such a measure this subject, he being in possession of all agreed to pay our citizens for all the progerous animal ever afterwards. The men, poor the facts relative to Henry's mission, and duce (particularly provisions) since shipfools, think they can impose on us notions of knowing his disappointment and chagrin, ped to supply British armies, fleets, islpure and disinterested love that springs alone dreaded the consequence of a disclosure. Whether it is intended to lay persons and papers, met last evening. dict. Mr. Monroe appeared before them .-His perfect acquaintance with the signature of the earl of Liverpool confirms beyond contradiction the authenticity of Catharine Dash, Sec.

My colleagues and correspondents are so attentive that I shall have little else to do than

not be harrassed nor coerced into any into the harrassed nor coerced into the harrassed nor not be harrassed nor coerced into any The following is all we find on Amerfurther disclosures than those contained ican affairs and Orders in Council. comment, for many of my readers are better cal- in the papers given up. You will observe several blanks in the letters printed. These iron fisted dogs, criticks, have begun In the originals these were the erasures A very knowing lad appears confident that of certain names, and words connected Mr. Withbread asked the Chancellor of with them. Although grased, the names the makes the makes are the names the makes are the makes and the names. Grindstone finding no one to praise him, takes with them. Although erased, the names the exchequer, whether he had any objec-Grindstone finding no one to praise him, takes upon bimself the name of Philanthropus, and writes his own eulogium. Some who have the light. I did not examine the papers dence between the American and Britheard of Salamagundi, but never read it, say I am the servile imitator of that work. These things I mention but to give the fabricators of the celebrated author of letters justifying object to such publication, until some detailed. Somewhat whiter than his lower than his lower read it, say I will do never years, that we were present with the committee, but ish governments.

Mr. Peceval said, he certainly should near shoulder, a wart behind the right shoulder, above statements are substantially the truth.

David Baker,

John Broaddus, Jr. This number may be too volatile for some of my readers, but the genial spring bursting tack of the Little Belt, &c. &c. stands at Mr. Whithbread then gave notice, that

> The bill for the admission of Louisiana into the Union, has passed the House of

lies west of Pearl river. A bill with the same title, also passed Council, and the system of licensing. its third reading in the Senate yesterday. Two bills are now pending between the Senate and House of Representatives, on

The British ketch GLEANER arrived similar to the discharge of heavy ord- at annappolis on Thursday evening, nance. A paper of the 28th January bringing despatches for Mr. Foster, the says that "every ship of war fit for ser- British Minister, from his government. vice is ordered to be got ready." Many She left a British port about the 4th ult. and brings London papers to the first of

vessel are said to be destitute of interest vern, opposite to the house he formerly occu-to an American reader; except that the pied, where he is building an addition so as to THE inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity are informed that the new Pews in the Episcopal Church will be rented on Saturday the Continuous of April at the church and his stable is large and in elegant repair.

The Honner is understood to have sailed from England, previous to the departure of the Gleaner.

es of citizens ought to supply, they are driven to dissipation. The students formerly gave the citizens who are householders by the Grateful for the confidence hitherto reposed Philosophical Society, &c. &c. in the sixty-Gleaner; and the papers by the latter she hopes to merit a continuance of their patthird year of his age. ressel give no intimation of the repeal of tinguished citizens of Virginia, who, within a the Orders in Council. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." We are weary then are no slouches in the use of their heels and in gallantry. To-morrow night i am told they are to assemble for the purpose of dancing some eight or ten hours, but as this is all for the benefit of literature, I shall not animaly reported it. Yet I think an observation of firend Jerty Broedbrim, who hast vacation said that the ball night scatters all the student has been follecting through the session, is not without its weight.

Trusting that the good sense of the citizens and in gallantry. To-morrow night i am told there probably was not one whose loss was not one rights and the public, that his summer than was due him who had the public of the benefit of lone into the hands of William May next, at his dwelling-house on West-Hick. Hents who had the public of the benefit of his health, Let us then no longer deceive ourselves; the period is arrived when the rights and the public,

as Brigadier Generals: Thos. Pinkney

PREPARATORY STEPS.

The cordwainers of Newark have contired hearing of her-We have nothing tracted to furnish 36,000 pair of shoes favorable to expect by her--We ought to for the United States Army, to be delivered at New York or Albany.

Troy, March 10.

We understand that some contracts Dove. ed in that city, in order to be ready to Red Russian or Carna-S Black do. move to the northward whenever occa-We have seen a letter from a member sion shall require. It is also reported of congress dated the 10th inst. which that some military corps are to be temsays, (speaking of Henry's documents) porally stationed in this village, and pro-"Foster is said to be in vast consternation. bably in Lansinburg, for similar purpo-Farm. Reg.

AN EMBARGO

and inuendos (then not understood, but we think would have been prudent three now manifest) discovered his anxiety on months ago, even if government had Lexington Juvenile Library. The committee to whom these documents an embargo before the arrival of the Horwere referred, who had power to send for net, we do not presume to affirm or pre-

New York, March 20.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. Yesterday arrived at this port, the fast the papers which bear his name. The sailing ship Erie, capt. Robinson, in 50 signature of govenor Craig was also well days from Lisbon. To the politeness of known by Mr. Harper, from New Hamp- captain Robinson, we are indebted for a shire. It appears that before Henry file of London papers to the 31st of Janwould make the disclosure, the president uary, inclusive. Extracts will be found are sold, which may be had on application to

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JAN. 24.

making a motion on this subject. RDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Brougham gave notice, that he Representatives, with a provision to in-should, after the removal of the restricclude within the limits of that state so tions from the Prince Regent, move, that much of the West Florida territory as an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness, to rescind the Orders in

## THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF Mr. Huntingdon.

Between the Play and Farce, Mrs. Usher will recite the "SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN".

Mr. Huntingdon will recite the "SEVEN AGES OF MAN," and two. "SATYRICAL LAW CASES."

# MAYSLICK INN.

March 30th, 1872

BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES. As the Hornet sailed from England before the Gleaner, we cannot expect to remencing her Seminary for the Education of

Lerington, April 6th, 1812 .- 15-3t

#### EDUCATION.

FOREST-HILL, April 4th, 1812. 15-4t

#### MENTELLE'S

COMMISSION STORE. JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE 17 Bales of Cotton, First Quality, by the Bale.

Best Lancaster Rappee Snuff. Avariety of Fresh Garden Seed. Early York Cabbage, & Scarlet Radish do. do.

Expected in a few days. nation Celery § Fine Early Cucumbers Large Solid White Ce-§ Early Dutch Turnips § Green Curled Endive Large Solid Green do. 6 Sweet Manjora
Red Beets 

§ Large Sweet Ba White Spanish Radishs FLOWERS.

Norsturtian or Capu- & Double large Lark cines § Spurs China Aster, double § Sensitive Plant

## LOTTERY

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SCHEME. 1 prize of - \$ 150 - is \$150 1 prize of - \$150 - is \$150 2 - do. - 100 - is - 200 3 - do. - 50 - is - 150 10 - do. - 20 - is - 200 20 - do. - 5 - is - 100 50 - do. - 2 - is - 100 100 - do. - 1 50 c. is 150 150 - do. - 1 - is - 150

336 prizes, amounting to \$ 1200 864 blanks.

1200 tickets at S 1 each WILLIAM ESSEX jr.

THOS. P. HART, WILLIAM A. LEAVY, Managers JOHN ADRAIN,

This number may be too volatile for some Great Britain, and condemning the atof my readers, but the genial spring bursting tack of the Little Belt, &c. &c. stands at
forth on a southern man, banishes all gloom from his mind.

This number may be too volatile for some Great Britain, and condemning the atcided compromise had taken place.

Mr. Whithbread then gave notice, that
the head of the list?—Commonwealth.

This number may be too volatile for some Great Britain, and condemning the atcided compromise had taken place.

Mr. Whithbread then gave notice, that
the should take an early opportunity of
the above horse to JOHAN LOWRY in Lexington, or for such information as will lead to his recovery.

April 6th-15-tf

## Please to look sharp!

remarkably high withers, face bald down to her nose, black legs all but some white on her hindfeet, natural trotter, but racks and canters

Stop the Runaway.

ANAWAY on the 6th inst. a negro man a named TOM; he is an old man, has lived in Lexington for ten or twelve years, is a brick maker by trade, and generally known by the name of Tom Pain—he is an artful fellow, and must live by piliering while away—he has no doubt obtained a pass from some person, as he has been seen with one since he went away. MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, Lavid Todd, Esq. to Miss Eliza

Barr, daughter of Mr. Robert Barr.

We have not of course learnt the haz ture of Mr. Foster's despatches; but we have every reason to believe they are not of a character favorable to our rights or lie generally, that for the better accommodation of those who may please to favor him with bers in Lexington, or seedre him in any jail so no brands perceivable, a white spot on the throat, and one on the back of her rights shortly and the public generally, that for the better accommodation of those who may please to favor him with the waters of Stoner, the waters of Stone

JAMES EADS & CO.

March 23, 1812.

TAKEN UP by Levy Outten living in Fayette county, about six miles from Lexington, Sorrel Horse, about eight years old next spring ourteen hands high, shod before, his righ hind foot white as far up as his ankle, has small suip on his nose, appraised to \$20. J.IMES HOOD.

Dec. 23d, 1811.

AVING seen a publication in the Kentucky Gazette, under the signature of John Crump, which publication is designed in a deeptive and malicious manner to injure m nd impose on the public, I think it proper for he information of those who are not acquainted with the circumstances which gave rise to aid publication, to submit the following narrative and certificates. This Hezekiah Rickets; named in Crump's publication, was employed by Mr. Dahiel, my principal workman, to assist him about my building; who for improper conduct, I turned off. On a settlement with said Rickets. I through missiske gave my note. him; Rickets refused to correct the mistake; Extract of a letter from Washington, dated March 26th.

"The dispatches received by Foster a few days ago bring intelligence down to the last of January from England. No disposition to abandon that system of measures, which is conducting the two nations to war, was indicated—If any thing, a more determined perseverance in it."

Reporter.

"Extract of a letter from Washington, dated days ago bring intelligence down to the last of January from England. No disposition to abandon that system of measures, which is conducting the two nations to war, was indicated—If any thing, a more determined perseverance in it."

Reporter.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated March 125th.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated March 26th.

APPOINTMENTS.

On the 25th of March the Senate of the United States confirmed the appointment of Colonel North of New York, as the opinion of the squire, that the house work, with board, washing and lodging, 32 work, with board, washing and lodging drawing done, an extra charge; the young ladies bring. The proposed of the days ago the note of the American government.

Forest-Hill, April 4th, 1812.

FOREST-HILL, April 4th, 1812.

Some have been, and others may be disapted to Ann. Walsh's School, begs leave to inform them, that she has noved into the country, near Col. Wilmot's, where she intends taking a pupiled to Hunter the second time, requesting them, that she has noved into the country, near Col. Wilmot's, where she intends taking a pupiled to Hunter the second time, requesting them, that she has noved into the country, near Col. Wilmot's, where she intends taking a pupiled to Hunter the second time, requesting them, that she has noved into the country, near Col. Wilmot's, where she intends taking a few scholars on the following terms: Needle who are the money and let him keep the note, after having counselled with a squire, the mote, after having counselled with a squire that meant to send their daughters to Ann. Walsh's School, begs leave to inform them, that she has noved into Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to a gentleman in this town, dated

as Brigadier Generals: Thos. Pinkney of South Carolina, as before, the 2nd done by me, need not be disappointed, as my done by me, need not be disappointed, as being much displeased at the imposition, Crump agreed to be answerable for any damages Hunter might sustain; Hunter came immediately and informed me, that Rickets had deceived him; that after he had paid him the money he refused to give up the note. Hunter and myself went after Rickets, wishing to get my note, believing he intended to trade it off, being informed that he said he meant to do me all the injury he could-we overtook him. demanded my note or the money; he referred to give up either, picking up a stone, making offers to throw it at me and threatning to split § Salmon do. § Fine Holland Lettuce my brains out. When we came to the § Early Ice Cabbage Letgate he dropped his stone, and took up a large
stick, taking it with him into Crump's house. I proposed that he might choose two or three men, submit the whole case to them, and I would abide their decision, which he refused to do, making use of the most provoking language, calling me a liar and a scoundrel. Find-ing I could not bring him to a settlement, I concluded to go home; he followed me into the yard, continuing to abuse me, which was such an outrage on my feelings that I was provoked to cane him; however justly his conduct might have merited the chastisement which he got, I am sorry that I pursued such a mode

By a reference to the annexed certificates you will find the improper use that has been attempted to be made of several names that are subscribed to a certificate published by John Crump. I have no recollection of using the language concerning John Crump, as stated by Benjamin Johnson and Fry in their affida-vit; but do recollect saying, there was other proof that did contradict John Crump's state-

A. BOURNE.

IN consequence of a recent publication under the signature of John Crump, in which it appears that the character of Mr. Ambrose Bourne is assailed—being called on by said. Bourne, to state the declarations that were made by said Crump and John Jones, in evidence, respecting the splitting of a stick, which was produced on a trial the 4th day of January last, when I presided as a magistrate on said trial,— Subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. The drawing to commence as soon as the tickets are sold, which may be had on application to Crump whether he, the said Bourne, did split. this stick over Hez. Rickets as it now is; and Directors of said Crump's answer was that "you did split it the Library and just as it now is, that there was a piece split off the side of the said stick which lies in my yard." John Jones then being called on by said Bourne, stated that he the said Jones did split STRAYED

said stick over his negro man Scot, observing that the stick appeared to be split a little further up, given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1812.

STRAYED

said stick over his negro man Scot, observing that the stick appeared to be split a little further up, given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1812.

WE do hereby certify, that we were present

John Broaddus, Jr. Minian Riley, Joseph Scrugham.

WE do hereby certify, that previous to the affay which took place between Amb. Bourne and Hez. Rickets, that we did particularly examine the stick which was produced on the day of trial, the 4th day of January last, and Supposed to be stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 8th February last, a large BAY MARE, about sixteen hands high, bands this 25th day of March, 1812

John Broadus, John Daniel.

George G

Nathan Baker,

make a practice of charging the English burnings and captures to the French account. They have been frequently detected in this kind of imposition.

They have been frequently detected in this kind of imposition.

Washington, March 24.

Washington, March 24.

The Senate and House of Representatives, and account of disagreeing votes, viz: the bill concerning the naval establishment, and the bill to establish a quarter mater's department.

On Thursday Evening dext. April 9, and the bill to establish a quarter mater's department.

On Thursday Evening dext. April 9, bill concerning the naval establishment, and the bill to establish a quarter mater's department.

On Thursday Evening dext. April 9, on the thief being brought to conduct of family for a generous reward for the mare only, or information where she can be had—the whole amount for both to be paid on their delivery, by improperly applied: we feel it our duty to say, that although we did not conceive that the evidence of John Jones did invalidate the testiment, and the bill concerning the naval establishment, and the bill concerning the naval establishment, and the bill to establish a quarter mater's department.

On Thursday Evening dext. April 9, on the thief being brought to connect of the bill concerning the naval establishment, and the bill to establish a quarter mater's department.

On Thursday Evening dext. April 9, on the thief being brought to content of a generous reward for the mare only, or information where she can be had—the whole amount for both to be paid on their delivery, by improperly applied: we feel it our duty to say, with the although we did not conceive that the evidence of John Jones did invalidate the testimation of Amount of Sold Plane.

With DUNLAP, Two miles feem Lexington, near Scott's Road.

The Senate and House of Region account of desaction on the thief being brought or on the thi when rode, high carriage, rising five years old, no brand recollected. I will give THIRTY Kentucky Gazette, fixed, to a publication defrom a long acquaintance with said Bourne, we believe him to be a peaceable man, a man of strict truth, and by no means deserving the character given him in said publication; given under our hands this 20th day of March, 1812 George Vallandeham, Thomas Prather, Abraham Chrisman, Walter Prather, Thomas Epperson,

> John Whitmir The other is a bay, six years old, 13 1.2 hands high, a small star in her forehead, and docked; no brands perceivable,—the sorrel is appraised to \$ 20, the bay to \$ 17.

Samuel Baxter,

A copy. Teste,

JAS. P. BULLOCK, d.c.,

DATE: SULLOCK, C. C. January 27th, 1812. 15-3th

A list of letters will be published to-morrow in a Supplement, with other articles smitted in this paper.

Coffee & Sugar.

110 BARREES JUST RECEIVED, IN PRIME ORDER, FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON ACCOMMODA-TING TERMS, BY

J. P. SCHATZELL, Stone house, Corner of Main and Mill streets.

Lexington, Feb. 13, 1812.

Jeremiah Neave HAS LATELY RECEIVED A FRESH AS-SORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will well for Cash, or approved paper, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, ON THE MOST MODERATE TERMS. Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hard

Ware.

CHIMA GLASS & QUIEN'S WARE.
LADIES' SHOES,
MEN'S COARSE ditto
MODOCO CAPS,
LADELPHIA HATS Cotton by the Bale.

And Prime Cotton, Retail, as usual. Spun Cotton from different factories, Hamilton's best Snuff, wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia prices,

Pittsburgh Castings, Dorsey Iron, Wire & Brass Sifters for Powder-makers and others, of all sizes.

Nails, Paints, Stationery, &c. Linsey, good tow Linen and 600 and 700 Linen, received in exchange for Merchandize Lexington, Jan. 27, 1812.

Academy for Young Ladies. MRS. BECK

taught, by the quarter, at Twelve Dollars.

Mrs. B. pledges herself to make every exertion within the sphere of her abilities, for the improvement of those with whose education she may be flattered; and to those friends who have honoured her with their patronage, she returns her most sincere and grateful thanks.

#### TO THE PUBLIC. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan.

WE wish to inform Merchants and Chewers
that they may be supplied with this article on
the most reasonable terms, either by wholesule

A copy. Atter or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet dis covered, and we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote per-sonally to every branch of the business, and from a thorough knowledge of the art, that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers, we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & CO. N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two or three hundred hogsheads of Tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above business.

D. COBBS & CO. Lexington, June 11, 1811.

I DO hereby warn all persons from trading or contracting in any way with my wife Jenet Barnes, as I will not be answerable for any of her contracts.

ZACHARIAH BARNES. March 18th, 1812. 14-3t\*

FANATICISM EXPOSED:

Scheme of Shakerism Compared with Scripture, Reason and Religion, and found to be contrary to them all. BY THE

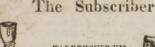
Rev. JOHN BAILEY, Of Kentucky.

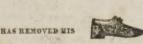
Lately published, and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, price 12 cents

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER WILL SIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE, At their Store in Lexington, during present

year. January 1st, 1812.





## Boot & Shoe Manufactory

TWO the corner brick house of Maj. Parker's A on Water-street, where he still intends carrying on that business in all its various branches. He has now on hand a handsome as-

Philadelphia Leather,

and intends keeping a full supply of that kind.
WILLIAM BOWLIN. 26th January, 1812.

TAKEN UP by James Carothers, in Jessamine county, on Clear creek, one Brown Horse, 6 years old, a few white hairs in his forehead, near 14 and an half hands high, appraised to 25 dollars, this 8th January, 1812.

12-3t\* RICHD. LAFON, J. P. J. C.

TAKEN UP by Abel Pickeral living on TAKEN UP by Abel Pickeral living on jor William Rogers's mill, one Iron Grey Grassy-lick creek, Montgomery county, a Bay Mare, supposed to be six years old next spring, Mare, twelve years old, thirteen hands and a fourteen hands high, appraised to \$20-ALSO, half high, a star in the forehead, no brands one Sorrel Filley, two years old past, with a perceivable, appraised to ten dollars—posted blaze face, thirteen hands high, appraised to before me this 2d day of December, 1811. A copy, Attest

H. LANE, D. C,

### Book Binding Generally.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has recently removed to Lexington and again commenced business, on main street, two doors below Lime-

stone street nearly opposite Postlethwait's inn.
Book Binding in all its branches will be carried on, and executed in the best swie, on moderate terms. The attention and exertion s of the subscriber will bewholly devoted to give satisfaction to his customers—and he nopes to merit a share of business.

JOHN F. CARTER.

Dec. 22, 1811.

THE subsperiber informs his friends that he has returned to Lexington, where he intends, in co-partnership with JAMES W. BRALVD, to pursue his profession of

House Carpenter & Joiner In all its branches, if liberally encouraged. Place of residence between Mr. Samuel Long's shop and Mr. John W. Hunt's factory, on the opposite side of the street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Atkinson.

MATTHEW KENNEDY.

March 14th, 1812. 12-tf

MASON'S INN. MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

A House of Entertainment.

E returns thanks to his friends and a gen-erous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

\*\*PETER MASON.\*\*

19.16

January 14, 1812.

AT a stated meeting of the Trustees of the Town of Lexington, on Thursday the 19th day of March, 1812-

BEIT ORDAINED by the trustees of the town of Lexington, That if any person or persons sons shall disturb or obstruct the watchmen of this town, when on their duty, such person of this town, when on their duty, such person or their duty. of this town, when on their duty, such person or persons so offending, on being duly convicted before a justice of the peace for Fayette county, ho one or more witnesses, he, she or classical Education. The terms, Twenty-four Dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly, in advance. A vacation will be given from the 15th of December, to the 15th of February, for which no deduction will be made; the weather at that time, being generally too severe for young Ladies to encounter; neither will the age or size of the scholars admitted, make any difference in the terms. Musick and Painting, not being included in the above terms, will be taught, by the quarter, at Twelve Dollars. said fine when collected, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of said town.

AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, That improvement of those with whose education she may be flattered; and to those friends who have honoured her with their patronage, she returns her most sincere and grateful thanks.

WATER-STREET, Lexington, Jan. 24, 1812.—5-tf

OR AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that if any person or persons shall disturb the lamps or lamp posts in said town, on being duly convicted by one or more witnesses, before a justice of the peace for said county, he, she or they so offending, shall be fined not less than one nor more than ten dollars—if a minor, the ine to be paid by the parents, guardian or master; if by a slave, the master or owner shall be bound to pay the said fine & costs of suit; if by a wagon, cart or carriage of any kind, the same shall be liable and bound for the aforesaid fine, to be appropriated for the use and bene-

A copy. Attest
13-3t

H. B. C.

FOR SALE,

FROM 1 TO 3 HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

SITUATED in the Indiana territory, on the bank of the Ohio, eight miles above the mouth of the Kentucky river. The sit ation of this place is one of the most elegant for a town and will probably become a county seat whenever the country is settled so as to afford a division of the present counties, a town will be built at this place called Vevay. A post office is already established. The purchaser will have the advantage of a ferry across the Ohio, if he chooses.—this is of much importance, as the road is expected to become very tance, as the road is expected to become very public. For further particulars, enquire of the printer, or of the subscriber on the premises JOHN F. DUFOUR. Vevay, March 18, 1812.

BEER.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE BARREL OF ON DRAFT, A SUPPLY OF EXCELLENT

Pittsburg Beer, At W. Mentelle's Commission Store. -ALSO-

A PEW KEGS PRIME JAMES RIVER CHEWING TOBACCO, BY THE KEG OR RETAIL.

January 10th, 1812. Land for Sale

IN Boon county, about one mile from the Court House. This tract is valuable on account of its quality, situation, water &c. It contains 250 acres—about 50 acres cleared, and the timber belted on 50 acres more. The buildings are good, and consist of every useful house for a farmer. If immediale application be made, it may be purchased at \$550 of the Tennessee, including a remarkable cents per acre, and a part will be taken in large Spring, known by the name of horses. Good title will be made

PUGH PRICE. Versailles, Feb. 22, 1812.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons who have any demands against the estate or the heirs of unes M'Cabe deceased, (late of the County of lessamine) to make them known to the subscriber, living in the aforesaid county, and those indebted to the estate are again requested to make immediate payment: and the public are hereby notified not to take an assignment of a bond, for 100 acres of Land, situate on Brush bond, situate on Brush b Creek, Green County; which bond purports to the property of William Thomson. Application to be given by the descedent, to ascertain Patrick M'Cabe, and by him assigned to a certain town.

- Bales, of Green county; who has made application to the subscriber for information on the subject; the subscriber then and now believes said bond not to be genuine, therefore gives the above caution.

FRANCES M'CABE. Adm'x.

March 31, 1812.

TAKEN UP by Henry Williams, living in Montgomery county, on Aaron's run, near Ma-

\$15 before me.

JOHN CREASON, j. p. m.

Dec. 11, 1811.

16-

## KENTUCKY HOTEL.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,



ACKNOWLEDGES

the public generally, that he has leased of Mr Clay, for a term of years, the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their fayours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly sup-blied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particu-lar attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied wiin prov-ender, and attended by the most carcial osclers. Lexington, (Kv.) June 8, 1811.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING seventy-five acres, with a handsome, t... w and convenient one story Barck House, with smoke house, ice house and other useful buildings; two goodsprings and a pond of stock water; the whole under fence, and within sight of the Stroud's road, two and ahalf miles from the Lexington court house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into forty-two acres of wood smoke house, ice house and other and thirty three cleared. It is presumed this property from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. A fourth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Possession may be had if required in two months. The title to this tract is indisputa ble. For further particulars enquire of the

# NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. WHITE HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, A GREAT VARIETY OF

FASHIONABLE Spring Bonnets & Fancy Goods. The subscriber has also received his usual assort

FRESH GRASS, GARDEN AND

FLOWER SEEDS. 1000 boxes of Colored and White Sewing and

Flowering Cotton.
TENNESSEE COTTON, AS USUAL, OF THE FIRST QUALITY. Also for sale, a Likely

Negro Woman & Child, AND A NEGRO BOY 7 YEARS OLD. A JERSEY WAGON,

Very suitable for any person who attends Mar-DANIEL WHITE. Lexington, Main st. March 10th, 1811.—11-4t

James Megowan, CABINET MAKER,

NFORMS the public that he has commenced L business in Lexington, and opened a shop on Mill street, in the house lately occupied by Downing & Grant, painters.

Every species of Cabinet work that his friends may choose to order, will be executed on short notice, in an elegant and fashionable

manner, and on reasonable terms.
2-tf

Januar January 6th, 1812.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR Six Likely Negro Boys,

March 9, 1812.

I WISH TO SELL A tract of LAND,

WITHIN three miles of Shelbyville, con-taining TWO HUNDRED AND THRE-TY ACRES—about thirty acres of which are cleared, with some improvements, and an in-disputable title.—Or I will exchange it for Land in the neighborhood of Lexington. Apply to Moses Hall of Shelbyville, or 14-if JOHN TODD, Lexington.

## FOR SALE,

The following tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee : One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the west side of Richland creek. One of 3000 Acres, Lying on the south side of Tennessee River, opposite to the mouth of Duck River. One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on a branch of the waters of Elk-River. One of 5000 Acres, Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch FINDLESTON'S SPRING.

Also-3200 Acres. Part of a tract known by the name of GOOSE PASTURES-12 miles below Nashville on the Cumberland River, The titles to the above are indisputable .-

For terms and further particulars, application ANDREW F. PRICE, Lexington, K. ANTHONY FOS LER, Nashville.

March, 1812.

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, The Farmer's ALMANAC,FOR THE YEAR 1812.

Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Bills of Exchange FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## LOTTERY,

OR THE TURPOSE OF INCLOSING AND ORNAMENT-

#### IN THE Court-House Yard

In Lexington; Under the direction of the County Court of Fayett

SCHEME. 326 Prizes, amounting to . . . . . \$ 5000 loss or losses. 674 Blanks

1000 Tickets only, at S 5 each, . . . S 5000 The drawing will be at the Court. House so oon as the tickets are sold, and will be finished in one week-and the prizes paid sixty days after, at the Lottery office

Persons taking two or more tickets, may have a credit until 30 days after the drawing, by giving a note with approved accurity. Prizes in the Lexington Library Lottery

taken for tickets. James Morrison,
Charles Wilkins,
Abner Le Grand,
Alexander Parker,
William Prichartt,
Tickets in the above and the William & any College Lotten of Viscinia Mary College Lottery of Virginia, for sale at the Lottery Office by

JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH, Agent. Lexington, Sept. 18, 1811.

#### J. P. Schatzell.

At the stone house, corner of Main and Mill streets, Lexington,

#### VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRESH GOODS,

WHICH he still offers for sale on reasonable terns, to the Store-Keepers of Kent..cky, and if desired, produce or Hempen manufactures will be taken in part pay: they consist of

the following articles, viz:

Broad & Forest Cloths§7-8th, 9-8th, and 6-4th
assorted, § black and all colorMilled Cassimeres and y ed Cambrick do. Woollen Cords, Scashmere and Chintz Toilinett Waisteoat- Shawls, ing, Flushed and pulicat Cotton Cassimeres and Handkerchiefs.

Grandrelles, § An assortment of
Brown Hollands, § Ribbons, Cotton and
Men's & Women's Cot-§ Thread Laces and
ton, Worsted, Silky Edgings,
and Angola Hose, § Sewing Silks & Twists,
Pic nic Sleeves, Gloves Needles and Pins,
and Mits, § White and all colourBlack Sattins, Modes, § ed and Cotton Wire
& colored Sarsnitts, § Thread,
Pashionable twilled Tapes assorted,
Silk for Ladies dres-§ 7-8th and 4-4th Irish
ses, § Linens,

Silk for Ladies dres-§7-8th and 4-4th Irish ses,

§ Linens,
Men's Florentine, §India Muslins, Checks
Barcelona, black, white§ and Romall Handand colored Hand-§ kerchiefs,
kerchiefs, §Imperial & Young HyDimities, Calicoes and§ son Teas,
Chintz's, §Coffee and Loaf Sugar,
Furnitures, Ginghamsyō quarter Casks choice
& Cotton Shirtings,§ Wine:
4-4th and 6-4th Cam-§Also some English Sadbricks and Fancy§ dlery.
Muslins, §

Muslins,

And he expects to receive in a few days, small parcel of BUENOS AYRES HIDES. This is for the information of Tanners.

3-tf Lexington, 7th January, 1812.

## Slate Iron Works. The Bourbon Furnace

RROM the age of sixteen to eighteen. To save fruitless application none need be offered unless well recommended—Enquire of the Printer.

A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and sever head ache—and ought to be stomach hope pay the strictest attention to their pat-

Slate Forge,

Is also in complete operation; where Black- fully preserved for use, by every seaman. Smiths, Gun-Smiths, &c. &c. can be supplied, upon the shortest notice with

BAR IRON OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Forged to suit their orders. A constant sup-ply of OWINGS'S IRON, and CASTINGS, will be kept at his store, in Lexington, and sold wholesale and retail on moderate terms, to suit purchasers. The subscriber's store is opposite Hamilton's Essence & Extract Capt. N. G. S. Hart's, on Main Street.

THOMAS DEVE OWINGS. December 21, 1811.

#### STONE CUTTING. ROBERT RUSSELL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encourage ment which he has received since he has com menced his business of stone cutting in Lexing ton, and solicits a continuance of public favo The business will be hereafter carried on un-

der the firm of

Robert Russell, & Co. In all its various branches. The firm are furnished with an ample supply of stone for all purposes, both free-stone and marble; and work of any kind shall be performed by them at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest ful or excessive use of mercury; the disc manner, and as cheap as any in the state. Part trade will be received in payment, and the prices made known when the work is bespoke. The old stand is still occupied, situated near the jail, on Limestone street.

January 17th, 1812.

1 DO hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on a note given by me to James Hendricks, Jun. of the state of North Carolina, for the sum of two hundred and thir ty dollars, dated September the 20th, 1811 the note to be discharged in horses, and the horses to be delivered at James Hendricks's in Madison county, Kentucky, on or before the 1st day of January, 1812; which horses I did of sale. deliver according to contract, on the 3d day of December, 1811.

EBENEZER CHORN.

## NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to William Macbean, who is authorised to receive and settle the same-Blank Bills of Lading and be has also directions to commence suits against

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812.

#### KENTUCKE MUTUAL ASSU-RANCE SOCIETY.

For insuring Houses and other property, from LOSSES by FIRE. THE Society being now organised, applica-tions for Insurance may be made every day from ten o'clock until two at Mr. Lewis San-ders's store in Lexington.

Agreeably to the law incorporating the so-1 Prize of S 1000 is S 1000 ciety, Houses and Buildings are to be insured, on a mutual plan—that is, the parties applying for insurance, are both insured and insurers, and premiums once paid, the insured lave no other or further to pay; unless from heavy losses, 20 do. 20 is 400 the region of the constrained to call on the members for a constrained to call on the constrained to call o . 400 the members for a quota, to be apportioned 1500 to the amount insured by each, so as always to keep up a fund to promptly meet and pay said

This plan is conceived to be the most advantageous to the insurers—in as much as all profit to be made by offices of insurance, by this plan, goes to every member insured therein; as well as that it keeps the whole of the money paid for the premiums, in the state, to circu-

ate amongst ourselves.

Merchandize, machinery, household furniture and other effects, will be insured for a premium to be paid annually or monthly, or for a longer period, as may be agreed by the parties applying for the same. This premium will be found full as low as in any insurance office to the eastward.

A copy of the laws incorporating the society, and of the bye-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the society, as also the scale of premiums for insurance, may be had out application at their office.

When applications shall have been made for iusurance to an amount equal to twenty thous-and dollars, the society are authorised by law, o issue policies, which will be done according

Agents will forthwith be appointed throughout the state, to receive applications for insurance, of which due notice will be given.

Mutual Lesurance Office, 30th March, 1812.

JAMES MORRISON, Pres't.

W. MACSEAN, Clk.

Adair Circuit Court, March term, 1812. John Lyon, complainant,
against
Robert Told's Heirs, and Jacob Votaw, defendants.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Jacob Votaw is not an inhabitant of this commonvotaw is not an inhabitant of this common-wealth, and he failing to appear and answer the complainants bill herein against him ac-cording to law, on the motion of the complain-ant aforesaid by his counsel, it is ordered, that unles the said Votaw do appear here on the first day of the next June term, and answer the bill of the said complainant, the same will be taken herein against him as confessed. be taken herein against him as confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorised newspaper, printed within this state, for eight weeks successively.

Teste, ISAAC CALDWELL, D. C.

## PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILL US AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMEND Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Prepared (only ) at Lee's old established Patent

Prepared (only) at Lee's one established Fallen & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every

so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are calculated for re-

taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and care-

## Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last cleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for scute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruiscs, pain in the face and neck, &c

ITCH CURED. By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINT-Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the rarious complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskilpeculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping

## Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaister. Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York. They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Waldemard Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

TAKEN UP by George Jameson, in Jes he has also directions to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this notice.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812.

RIGH'D. LATON J. Post 15-St\*

# Supplement to the Kentucky Gazette--- April 7, 1812.

appears to be more complete, and is we understand more correct than the one given some time ago. W copy it from the " National Intelligencer."

Mr. CLAY (the speaker) rose to present his views on the bill before the committee. He said that as he did not precisely agree in opinion with any gentleman who had spoken, he should take the liberty of detaining the committee a few moments, while he offered to their attention some observations. He was highly gratified with the temper and ability with which the discussion had been hitherto

st ruction of maritime power to excite the fears that have been indulged? Do gentlemen really a prehend that a body of seamen will abar don their proper element, and, placing them selves under an aspiring chief, will erect a disten to the voice of history, and learn how chimerical are their apprehensions? But the source of alarm is in ourselves

Gentlemen fear that if we provide a marine will produce collisions with foreign nationsplunge us into war, and ultimately overturn the constitution of the country. Sir, if you wish to avoid foreign collision you had better aban don the ocean—surrender all your commerce we up all your prosperity. It is the thing otected not the instrument of protection that involves you in war. Commerce engenthat involves you in war, and war, the article of the commend of the comment of that the article of the commend of the commerce is also involved the sacrafice of our own jurisdic of the commerce would have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave tars, who have engaged in the pursuit yould have fallen on Baton Rouge and New brave exposed to rapacity than a guarded commerce;

We publish the following sketch of old or enaction of new unjust edicts, let us reselved should place N. York under contribution of the following sketch of old or enaction of new unjust edicts, let us reselved should place N. York under contribution of frain from all exertion upon that element where they operate and where, in the end, they must edinabitants begin to repent of their neglections and the secretary operate and where, in the end, they must edinabitants begin to repent of their neglections.

olly and extravagance which so much alarms that commanded the fort in vain endevored to gentlemen; and whenever it is abandoned—chastise. whenever Congress shall lay burthensome taxes to augment the navy, beyond what may be au-thorised by the increased wealth, and demand-ed by the exigencies of the country, the people will interpose, and removing their unworthy

the street of the restriction of the control of the

y single vessels, they could in the same man er be best retaliated; that a force of about 20 or 30 frigates would be capable of inflicting reat injury on English commerce by picking ip stragglers, cutting off convoys and seizing pon every moment of supineness, and that uch a force, with our scaports and harbors well fortified, and aided by privateers, would be really formidable and would annoy the Briish navy and commerce, as the French army was assailed in Egypt, the Persian army in cythia and the Roman army in Parthia.

The third description of force, worthy of onsideration, is that which would be able to revent any single vessel, of whatever metal, com endangering our whole coasting trade

they operate and where, in the end, they must be resisted.

For his part (Mr. C. said) he did not allow himself to be alarmed by those apprehensions of maritime power which appeared to agitate other gentlemen. In the nature of our go-ernment he beheld abundant security against a none? He hoped not. He had hardly expected to support the rights of the sea, and was for drawing from the sea itself the resources with which its violated freedom should at all times be vindicated. Whilst this principle is adhered to, there will be no enger of running into the following and extravagance which so much alarms that commanded the fort in vain endevored to

It was a rule with Mr. C. when acting either n a public or private character, to attempt no-

productions consist can be transported no other four years after the commencement of the preservay. They will not bear the expense of a carrent government the revenue averaged only arrange up the Ohio and Tennessee and across bout two millions annually—during a subsethe mountains, and the circuitous voyage of quent period of four years it rose to an average the lakes is out of the question. Whilst most of fifteen millions annually, or became equivable the states have the option of numerous out lent to a capital of two hundred and fifty millets, so that if one be closed resort can be had lions of dollars, at an interest of six per cent-to others,, this vast population has no alterna-tive. Close the mouth of the Mississippi and lished it will, in the course of time, nett a sum their export trade is annihilated. He called for which we are searcely furnished with figures the attention of his western friends, especially in arithmetic. Taking the average of the last the attention of his western friends, especially in arithmetic. Taking the average of the last-his worthy Kentucky friends (from whom he felt himself with regret constrained to differ on this occasion) to the state of the public feeling, in that quarter, whilst the navigation of the Mississippi was withheld by Spain; and to the still more recent period when the right to the still more recent period when the right to feel of which must be lost in a destruction of for of depot was violated. The whole country was eign commerce. In the abandonment of that in commerciant and at the nod of government commerce is also involved the sacrafice of our

convulsions of the new world, still more per-naps than those of Europe; challenge our at-ention. Whether the ancient dynasty of Spain s still te be upheld or subverted, it is extremey uncertain, if the bonds connecting the parent ountry with her colonies are not forever bro-cen. What is to become of Cuba? Will it ssert independence or remain the province of some European power? In either case the whole trade of the western country, which must pass almost within gun shot of the Moro Castle, is exposed to danger. It was not how-ever of Cuba he was afraid. He wished her independent. But suppose England gets poson the south and Halifax on the north-and the onsequent means of favoring or annoying the consequent means of favoring or annoying the commerce of particular sections of the country—he asked if the most sanguine amongst us would for tremble for the integrity of the union? If along with Cuba G. Britain should acquire East Florida, she will have the absolution of the command of the Gulph of Mexico. Can be continued and the country wentlemen from the

which, of course, stated the place of her departure. The officer-boldly denied the existence of any such American port as Pittsburgh, and threatened a seizure of the vessel, as being furhished with forced papers. The affrighted master produced a map of the U. States, and pointing out the gulph of Mexico, took the offi-cer to the mouth of the Mississippi—traced the course of the Mississippi more than a thousand miles to the mouth of the Ohio: and, conducting him still a thousand miles higher, to the junction of the Alleghany and Mononguludia-there, be exclaimed, stands Pittsburgh, the port from which I sailed! The custom-house officer, prior to the production of this evidence, would have as soon believed that the vessel had performed a vo age from the moon.

an delivering the sentiments he had expressed, I.F. C. considered hinself as conforming to a sacred constitutional duty. When the power to provide a navy was confided to Congress, it must have been the intention of the convention to submit only to the discretion of that body the period when that power should be exercised. That period had, in his opinion, arrived hat least for making a respectable beginning And whilst he thus discharged what he conceins the state of the st ved to be his duty, he derived great pleasure

He concluded by enquiring of the chairman of the naval committee, if there were seasoned timber on hand, to enable him to judge whether it was best now to vote for immediately building some additional frigates, or to provide the requisite materials.

#### From the Reporter. Indian Hostility.

friendly Indians, that we are to be aftack ed at this post, by several nations, so soon as the river opens. I am convinced that an attack will be made here some time in the spring; and it is my opinion that the Indians will take this post, and murder ev ery white person at it, without we are re-inforced in a very short time.

"We are at this time surrounded by scouting parties, who watch our movements and one of those parties a fews days past caught one of the soldiers near half a mile from the fort, and most inhumanly murder ed him. He was absent two days without our knowing what had become of himafterwards he was found by some friendly Indians who brought him in. The sight was enough to chill the blood of any feeling heart. His head was severed from his body, both his arms cut off and his heart ta ken out!

"The Indians are no doubt stimulated by the BRITISH to acts of such horrid barbarity. Several Americans have esca ped death by telling the savages that they were ENGLISHMEN. The Indians have said that the English gave them a HIGH PRICE for every AMERICAN SCALP they would bring them.

"Our situation at this time is truly unpleasant; and from appearances we are to get no relief. Our numbers are so small that if an Indian was to come in view the garrison and massacre a man, we could not spare men to pursue and take him.

"On the first of this month five discharg ed soldier-, and a man that Mr. J. had hired, left this place for St. Louis. I sent my horse by the man, who agreed to take care of him in the neighborhood of St. Louis un-til I arrived there. I am now apprehen-sive that the Indians have killed all the men and taken my horse, as a Sack Indian informed me to day that he saw a large horse's track near this, which appeared to

be going up the river. I am very apprehensive that boats as cending the river this spring will be rob-bed, and of course the crews killed.

"It is reported that the Indians are a bout to cut offall communication between this place and St. Louis, both by land and wa-

ter, so that we cannot be reinforced.

A very friendly chief of the Sack nation told Mr. J. and myself that without we were reinforced within a short time, we should be massacred without distinction and that there were five nations joined to take this fort, and fort Chichago on Lake Michigan. He mentioned four of the na-tions. viz: Winebagoes, Pottawatomies, Shawanees and Delawares-that they wait for the river to open, so that they can descend in canoes. From appearances, the ice will brake in course of a few days."

To the Solver of Enigmas.

Property of the second

attempt to regulate - you cannot destroy it. It drat enigma, as it likewise behoves me to provi attempt to fer that easily it. It that enigma, as it likewise behave me to prove exhibits itself as well on the waters of the western country, as on the waters and shores of myself, nor would I have been a dishoror to the the Atlantic. Mr. C. had heard of a vessel that a Pittsburgh having crossed the Atlantic, and entered a European port (he believed that of Leghorn.) The master of the vessel that of Leghorn.) The master of the vessel that of Leghorn. to be commissioned captain of a company. I it be possessing a competent knowledge of mil tary tactics and evolutions, connected with a irreproachable character as a man, that constitutes the necessary requisites for the columnad ant of a company, I consider myself as not being in the smallest degree inferior to your own conceptions of yourself, in the possession of these requisites; which I doubt net, you will innately acknowledge is soaring so high on the wings of self-importance as it is possible for human vanity to agrive at. "De credit to himself?" Being a credit to myself and to the control of the Being a credit to myself and to the community amongst whom I have resided thro' the preceding part of my life, is what I have as-adduously endeavoured to accomplish, & which I flatter myself I have attained so far; and which Branks Ephraim I can also evidently substantiate by a number Brown John of my fellow citizens who have known me man Blackmore and boy—and whose veracity must, in the esti-mation of an impartial public, invalidate yours, Bainbridge Absolem if they are to judge from your solution to my enigma, which is nothing more nor less than a Beatty James issue of false assertions. "An honor to the regiment." Permit me, Mr. Solver, to observe (and I hope without egotism) that I have had the honor of holding two commissions at different periods, in the Virginia militia: the field officers of which I presume are equally a Baresley Benedick red to be his duty, he derived great pleasure ent periods, in the Virginia militia: the field from the reflection that he was supporting a officers of which, I presume, are equally so measure calculated to impart additional strength to our happy Union. Diversified as are the interests of its various parts, how admirably do other field officers whom they appoint as any terests of its various parts, how admirably do other field officers in the union. But honor is a conver Peter they blend together and harmonise! We have only to make a proper use of the bounties spread before us, to render us prosperous and power-comprehends within its circle every thing that before us, to render us prosperous and power-comprehends within its circle every thing that Clark Jacob ful. Such a navy as he had contended for will ennobles and sublimates human nature, and Crane Elias ful. Such a navy as he had contended for will ennobles and submates human hattire, and Crane Elias form a new bond of connection between the stamps an indeliable pre-eminence on its genu-Carlton James ine possessors which neither chance, power nor Carlton James csts, and their affections.

Connelly John other valuable concomitants collaterally con- Campbell Arthur L. other valuable concommants conactranty con-nected with this sacred word, which are rather Cheathan Major too tedious to mention here. Now sir, as you pre-tend to be a disciple of the word honor, in what is Colgaboun James it pray that you have endeavoured to make yourself pre-emineut? In nothing, as you have made
it evidently appear; but in foil calumny against
the character of a man with which you were neither directly or indirectly acquainted. In this, sir, I must acknowledge you frave appeared su-Denham Miss Susan Extract of a letter from a gentleman at pereminently conspicuous indeed; and which I Dunbar Robert Fort Madison to his friend in Scott suppose (in your own opinion) must add credit Dubaw Carlosteen suppose (in your own opinion) must add credit Dubaw Carlosteen to yourself and make you an honer to the 42d Denniston William "Fort Mackson, 8th March, 1812. Suppose (in your own opinion) must add credit Dubaw Carlosteen to yourself and make you an honer to the 42d Denniston William Fort Mackson, 8th March, 1812. Suppose (in your own opinion) must add credit Dubaw Carlosteen to yourself and make you an honer to the 42d Denniston William Fort Mackson, 8th March, 1812. Suppose (in your own opinion) must add credit Dubaw Carlosteen to yourself and make you an honer to the 42d Denniston William Fort Mackson, 8th March, 1812. Suppose (in your own opinion) must add credit Dubaw Carlosteen to yourself and make you an honer to the 42d Denniston William Fort Mackson, 8th March, 1812. Suppose (in your own opinion) must add credit Dubaw Carlosteen to yourself and make you an honer to the 42d Denniston William Fort Mackson, 8th March, 1812. posed from motives of humanity rather to pity Danoison John than envy you this valuable inheritance. The Dukkey William posed from motives of humanity rather to play than envy you this valuable inheritance. The field officers "were very willing to get clear of him on such good terms." In allowing me to get clear of the partial mandates of some of them, they have honored me over much, so far as that they have honored me over much as the far and they have honored me over much as the far a they have given me an opportunity of being the Elexandria Aard gratefully received as a member of a company which in no particular point is inferior to any Fink Henry

which in no particular point is inferior to any other in the union—I mean the Lexington Blues.

I have now, I hope—satisfactorily proved to the public the futility of your would be thought solution to my enigma. Suffer me, therefore, for a moment to observe, Mr. Solver, that were iny knowledge of military duty no more than that of a new caught Ourang Outang from the island of Borneo—if I were prone to gambling, drinking and every other kind of intemperance and debauchery which disgraces human na
Goodwin Lloyd K. 3

Greenham Nic Guinea Robert and debauchery which disgraces human na-ture. If then, I say again, that my ideas and exercise of honorable deeds were those of tra-ducing undeservedly the characters of my fel-ducing undeservedly the characters of my felducing undeservedly the characters of my feldium men; if these were the barometer of my character, you then indeed may justly say that your object could not be attained in appointing me. But as none of these are the prominent features of my character, nor no way relative to my conduct in life.—I say sir, since they are not, there must then have been the highest degree of partiality exercised by some of the field officers of the 42d regiment in refusing me that appointment which was my just claim, both by seniority and equity—I say equity, for if the precedent of extending the bounds be admitted for the purpose of retaining a good officer, or for getting one who would do credit to himself and be an honour to the regiment. I say then if this bugbear of a precedent be admitted, then I must have had every just then you had comitable right to the appointment, and that be admitted, then I must have had every just Heron James L. the appointment, and that Hersy William Hoss Henry William and equitable right to the appointment, and that nothing but the highest grade of partiality in some of the field officers kept it from me. I shall now finally conclude with you for this time, Mr. Solver, with merely answering in a few words to your friendly advice in recommending to me to be better informed of facts before "I Johnston Isaac charge a subala hoard of officers with partiality." charge a whole board of officers with partiality." Johnston Isa I say, sir, and I adduce it (with that degree of onfidence which is the natural concomitant of Kindale John S. ruth) that I have asserted nothing but naked kice Henry acts which most indubitably authenticate kenny Benjamin hemselves; and in so doing, prove that parti-Kipheart Fredk. atty must have been the polar star which alto-gether guided some of the field officers of the Lyon Matthew, jun. 42d regiment in this case. But, sir, you may Lecdu John rest assured that whenever information of any Louton Charles kind to me is wanting, that it will not be to a Long James person I shall apply whose jaundiced ebulitions Link Philip of heart flow with such partial enmity against his fellow man. No! never shall such a man convey either directly or indirectly the smallest degree of information to

Wm. BOWLIN. Lexington, April 7th, 1812.

In my communication of the 10th ult. through haste in writing it, undeservedly accused the whole board of officers of partiality, Moreland James when on a moment's reflection I must have McCuddy Isaac known that this affair could not possibly have Murphy John came under the consideration of the captains Moreis Joshna before it was decided on by the field officers, McChesney Sami, whose decision was that I was not eligible as a Montgomery Alexandidate; consequently the matter did not Mouroe William. Sin—Observing in the Gazette of the 17th, an attempt of yours to solve an enigma, propounded by me in that of the 10th ult. relative to the partiality exercised by some of the field officers of the 42d regiment in some appointments which came recently within their purview. It now rests with me, sir, to prove the field of finite with the partiality of your efforts, in attempting to solve

IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, Ky. which if not ta-en out in three month, will be sent to the eneral-Post-Office as dead letters.

Ayres John Alexander Robert Allis Henry, Allen Miss Maria Alexander Aaron

Bradford John Berryman Thos. H. Brown H. H. Bell Susannah Buford Abraham Bell William Badin Stephen Brown Morgan Baldwin & Rice Bullock Edmund Bledsoe Jesse

Crow Leonard

Gibbons Sary Ann

Meclure Andrew March John Moore John W. M'Cleman Starting

Allen Ioseph Alsop William Adams Larkin

Adams Anna Andrews John Boyd John Bullock Waller Baxter Jacob Baily Augustine **Paker David** Boaz John Barbee Andrew Bolin William on Squire Bohannon Simeon Bartlet George Bryan John Berry George Boulware Mrs. N. Bunker William Brown Joseph Brink Philip Blades William Bond R. T. Barker John Brown Saml. (of Saml.) Bealer David Blackburn Thomas Brown William

Cabell Joseph Curd Murton Cabaniss George L. Clay Porter Chiles William Curd Price Carstarphin Robert Causey Beacham Clark John Cook Garland Chiles Richard Clay Henry Crawford John Clay Thomas Cunningham Robert Chinn Wm.

Dunlap John Davis Nathaniel Davis Stephen Drummond William Ducket John Dudley Col. Wm. Davis Polly Dudley William Jun.

Eavinson George Edwards John Elkonhead Peter

Greenham Nicholas 2 Guinea Robert Gatewood Larkin Gray George

Gray Joseph Gray Samuel Glenn James Grimes William Humphreys James Hampton George Hulet Richard Hardin George W. Hawkins Joseph Hart William Headington Abell Henderson Richard Hendley John Harrison Joseph C. Hearndon John Hall Alexander Horless John Howard Benjamin

Irvine Robert Johnston James W Innis James 3 Jirran Mr.

Karchu Philip Kerns James Kennady Waltar

Laffoon Matthew 2 Lightnu William Lucas Zacheriah Lofferty Thomas Logan David Lawson Caty Lassen William T. Marrow David R.

Moore Capt. Wm. 3 M'Isaac James Moore Henry M'Clanalhan Elijah Meade James M'Caul Mary M'Coy Martin M'Mullen Robert Major William T. M'Nary William Moffett George M'Cord James M'Pheaters Charles Miller John Mills Ephraim Mason Peter D. Martin Benjamor

Maddox Notley

Neal Robert

Prohymen Henry Parish Barlet Paul Peter Payne Elizabeth Price Phoebe Parris Lewis

Robinson Col. Wm. Robertson Rev. B. S. Ryon John B. Reynolds Henry Robinson George Rawlings Robert Ruth John Rice Joel Rollins Thomas Rawlings Joseph

Stilfield John Smith Saml. B. Shaw John Robert 2 Smith Thomas F. Smith John H. Sterne Charles Smith John K. Smith Dr. Saml. B. Sednu Coonrod Smeadley John Stiles Joseph
Steele John
Stout Elisha
Schoullen Joseph
Schullen Joseph
Sheriff F. C. Seuai Matthias

Thompkins John Townshend William Thornton Col. A. Tull Thomas Turner Wm. Tomlin Elijah Temple Benjamin Vance Peter or Thos.

Wilson George Woods Rice White Charles Walker Isaac W. Wooldridge Pourtar

Williams Geo. Warble Philip Wheeter Clemment Watt Henry Wooldridge M. S. Winans Nicholas

Young Doct. Henry. April 1st, 1812.

> Joseph Brown William Evans David Lasueur William Young George W. Graves William Pollard John Fishback Thomas Briant, Jun. Samuel Wilson Thomas Rankin

Catharine Thomas Doct. M. Q. Ashby David Moore Samuel Wilson Robert Shanklin John Seavel George W. Graves James M'Queen Alanson Hulse William S. Sullivan George W. Graves James W. Clay James Bennet Samuel H. Woodson Jsaac Roman John W. Crockett James Johns James Risk James Walth Betsey Floyd William Sublett Daniel Switescy William Clark

William Simpkins William N. Potts

TAKEN UP by Elisha Cravens, of Jessamine county, a Bay Horse, about nine years old, 14 1-2 hands high, a star in his face, and marked with the geers-appraised to \$ 40.

January 6th, 1812.

to 8 dollars.

TAKEN UP by David Thomas, four miles from Lexington, on Cane run, a Sorrel Mare, blaze face, no band, left hind foot white, four-teen hands high, 12 or 13 years old, appraised

G. R. TOMPKINS. Jan. 23,1812.

Clarke County, 19 wit: TAKEN UP by Nathan Tucker, living on Stoner, near George Miller's horse mill, four miles from Winchester, a sorrel mare, six years old, 14 cands high, star and snip, has a white spot on her left jaw, shod all round, appraised to \$30. Also a bay borse 14.1-4 hands high, 9 years old, shod before and a lump on his right fore leg, some saddle marks, appraised to \$25. Posted before me this 12th day of Feb. ruary, 1812. John Ward, j. p. c. ce

M'Conathy Jacob

Offutt Samuel

Pearce Enoch Pattison Richard Padgit William Price Caleb Price Mrs. L. Price John Protzman Henry Pitman James Pare Greg. Pendrio Eli Poague John M. Palker John 12

N

p

Ricta Enoch Roman Alexander Riley James Roberts Rebecka Roberts 'Chos. Q. Rice Elizabeth Ritch Charles B. 2 Russell Mary O. Ross Coleman

M'Mordie Francis

Monday James

Nash William

Simpson Moses Smith William Smith Spethen Sullivan William Stephens Luther Smith Archm. Shoot James Scott Saml. Shryock Jacob Stephens John

Tolbott Weather True Elijah. Thomas Thomas Taylor Elizabeth Todd Robert Thompson William

Vance John

H Willmot Robert Watkins Rhode Whitlock Joseph Wilmott Charles B. Woolf J. T. Welch John Wood Henry Wallace T. S. W. Whithurst Nancy Wilson Robert Worthington Wind.

Young Leonard JOHN JORDAN, Jim 15-3t

A. LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the A Post-Office at Nicholasville, Jessamine county, March 31st, 1812, and if not taken out in 3 months, will be sent to the General-Post-office as dead letters, viz. Francis Lowens

Joseph Morgan James Turner Edward Woods Mrs. M. Webber Thomas Locker To the Clerk of the Jessamine Circuit Court, or Peter Weathers

John Irvine Jane Cunningham George W. Graves James Connor Francis Lowens Betsey Floyd William Young Edward Woods John Thomas Miss Catharine Smith Reuben Hulse George Walker, Esqu Robert Black

Robert Graves Ceorge Simpson Joshua Hictson George W. Graves Michael Arrai Moses Wilson Margaret Wilson Michael Arranspiger William Philips

B. NETHERLAND, P.M. 15

P. HIGBEE.

15-3t